employed the ol. terebinthinæ rect. as an anæsthetic. The first case, he says, "in which I tried its effects was that of Mrs. H——, matron on board the emigrant ship *Indiana*, of which I was then surgeon-superintendent. About twelve months ago, having exhausted my little stock of chloroform, and the patient suffering from violent neuralgia in the course of the supra-orbital nerve, it occurred to me that of the remedies at hand the most likely would be the vapour of turpentine. This I immediately applied, sprinkled on a handkerchief, to the nostrils, similarly to chloroform, and was surprised to find it not merely soothe and allay the pain, but, after a few inhalations, produce a gentle sleep and state of anæsthesia, from which she awoke without any headache or other unpleasant symptoms, and quite free from pain.

"I may mention, without going into detail, that I have since tried it in one or two slight but painful operations—as extracting a broken needle from a sensitive part, and in some cases of cramps, convulsions, nephralgia calculosa, &c. Its effect seems to be to allay nervous irritation, spasm, and pain, without deranging the action of the heart, and to produce a calm anæsthetic sleep."

6. *On the Therapeutical Employment of the Double Iodide of Iron and Quinine.*—Dr. Violette has given the double iodide of iron and quinine in several affections in which the preparations of iron have been recommended, and he has been enabled to prolong its use without meeting with the symptoms so often produced by the separate use of iron and quinine. He has never observed either weight at the stomach or offensive eructations, or gastralgia. In many affections of the uterus, after the local treatment has succeeded, the iodide of iron and quinine has seemed to restore the strength and revive the appetite. He has witnessed the same results in convalescence from typhoid fever, and from all diseases which induce a considerable impoverishment of the blood. Dr. Violette considers this medicine peculiarly efficacious in chlorosis. M. Becquerel allowed him to administer it to some young chlorotic girls, whose leading symptoms were complete loss of colour of the mucous membranes, a waxy complexion, excessive weakness, total loss of appetite, blowing murmur in the heart and carotids; in such cases Dr. Violette found that a rapid improvement followed the use of the double iodide. The appetite returned very quickly, and at the same time the strength was restored; a slight rose colour replaced the pale tint of the mucous membrane, and the extreme paleness of the face was changed for the natural colour.—*B. and F. Med.-Chir. Rev.*, Jan., 1861, from *Gazette des Hôpitaux*, July, 1860.

7. *Kukui or Kekune Oil.*—Now that the oil of *Aleurites triloba* is spoken of so highly in France as a purgative oil, a few particulars concerning it may not prove uninteresting.

The plant producing the fruits from whence this oil is extracted, belongs to the natural order Euphorbiaceæ, and is plentiful in the Sandwich, Society, and other groups of islands in the Southern Seas. It is also to be met with in some parts of Jamaica and the East Indies. The oil has been for some time known in Jamaica as Spanish walnut oil, and in India as Belgaum walnut oil. In Ceylon the oil is called kekune oil, and in the Sandwich Islands kukui oil. The tree is known in some parts of Polynesia as the candle nut tree. The fruits are nearly as large as a walnut, and the kernel is inclosed in a thick, hard shell. These nuts are often strung together by the natives, and burnt, without any other preparation, as torches. In the history of the Mutiny of the Bounty it is stated, that the rooms in Pitcairn's Island were lighted up by torches made of "doodoe" nuts, strung upon the fibres of the palm leaf, forming a good substitute for candles. These nuts are also so strung and used by the San Blas Indians in Central America, and a child is in attendance to knock off each nut as it becomes burnt out.

The following is the method adopted in obtaining the oil in Jamaica. Each nut is carefully cracked or broken, and the kernel as carefully separated from the hard shell, lest the latter, having a brown dye quality, should affect the colour of the oil. The kernel is then put into a large mortar and pounded as fine as possible. It is afterwards thrown into a caldron with plenty of water and boiled. It is allowed to simmer for hours, until all the oil is well extracted and floats on the surface. Meanwhile, and until all is gathered together, the oil is skimmed off into another clean vessel. The oil thus collected is then boiled over again in a smaller vessel for a short time, in order to throw off any aqueous particles remaining after the first skimming. If the oil is not then perfectly pellucid it is run through blotting paper. Eight quarts of kernels will yield about three pints of oil. The yearly produce of this oil in the Sandwich Islands is about 10,000 gallons. It has been shipped to the markets of Chili, New South Wales, and London, but, hitherto, without much profit. It realized about £20 per imperial ton in London. In 1843 about 8,620 gallons were shipped from Honolulu, valued at 1s. 8d. per gallon.

This oil has been used as an artist's oil, for which purpose it is said to possess valuable qualities, although it cannot be applied as a drying oil. It is only lately that attention has been called to its medicinal properties. It is purely purging, and, not like the croton, jatropha, caper-spurge, sandbox, and other euphorbiaceous oils, productive of vomiting at the same time. It is affirmed to be as mild as castor oil, and, being more fluid, is better to take. It is without either taste or smell.

The nuts have, within the past twelve months, been sold in the London market under the name of kekui nuts, and there is no doubt that, upon inquiry, some of the oil could be procured, and it evidently well merits the attention of the profession. A purgative oil which shall possess all the advantages, and none of the disadvantages of castor oil, is a desideratum worthy of being secured.—*London Med. Review*, Sept., 1860.

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8. *Glycerine.*— Dr. W. R. GORE, Surgeon to the Limerick Infirmary, states (*Dublin Med. Press*, Dec. 26, 1860) that he has been using glycerine for several years in the city infirmary with great advantage, and can confirm the observations of Dr. Jacob as to its utility in keeping soft the vegetable extracts when combined with it for external application. "Three or four years since it struck me that the tendency of belladonna to dry upon the skin could be obviated by admixture with glycerine, since which time I have been using it with all the advantage involved in such an object. I have been in the habit of applying a paste over the brow in those ophthalmic cases in which intolerance to light forms a prominent feature, composed of ext. belladonna, ext. valerian, pulv. opii, and acid hydrocyan, made into a soft paste with glycerine, which remains soft and absorbable to the last, and is very often most useful. I also use it with extract. conii and acid hydrocyan, as an internal application to the eye with belladonna or aconite, and with the most marked benefit in similar cases. In those strumous and other chronic affections of the cornea which render that organ defective in translucency, I have been using with advantage iodide of lead and atropine dissolved in this fluid, which is, in my opinion, one of the best media for the application of any of those active agents known to be useful in medicine. It keeps the part in a state more suitable for absorption, and permits the active agent to operate through it more readily than ordinary lard, oil, or ointment. We have found it very valuable in keeping dressings soft, pliable, and easy of removal. Sutures are kept, when painted over with it daily, in a similar state. Lotions are prevented from drying off too readily, and cloths moistened with it prevent too rapid an evaporation. In frictions it is the nicest possible thing to grease the skin, and in those obstinate scaly eruptions of the scalp it is most useful in softening the scab and rendering the medicinal agent operative. I do believe it will be found a most valuable agent in medical hands, applied as experience and ingenuity may dictate."

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9. *Honey and Glycerine in Surgery.*—Dr. C. F. MOORE, Medical Superintendent of Middleton Hospital and Infirmary, says (*Dublin Med. Press*, Dec. 26, 1860) that several months ago he commenced the use of glycerine to bedsores in bad fever cases, and finding it to exceed my expectations, he used it in all cases where a healing dressing was required. It occurred to him, some three or four months since, that honey might answer as well; and as a very great difference in price exists, that an important saving might thereby be effected by using an